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BIENNIAL REPORT ISSUE

MONTANA

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WILDLIFE



BULLETIN

Published by the Montana Fish and Game Commission

Volume One

Nov., 1944

Number Five



A PRIME BUCK MULE DEER

Big Game Seasons

The general Deer and Elk Season began on October 15, 1944 and will end on November 15, 1944 in Montana. However, there are a number of areas where a post season on Elk has been provided to enable hunters to take the desired number of Elk to conform with good game management practices for that particular area.

Following is a brief description of the areas that will remain open for the hunting of Elk after the close of the general season on November 15, 1944. Hunters who desire more information on these open areas should contact their local Deputy Game Warden or obtain a copy of the 1944 Synopsis of The Montana Big Game Regulations.

Beaverhead County: Elk season, either sex, extends to December 31, 1944 in that area drained by Squaw Creek and Doolittle Creek.

Granite County: Elk season, either sex, extends to January 31, 1945 in area South of Skalkaho road west from Highway 10A to Middle Fork of Rock Creek and and south to line between Townships 4 and 5 North.

Flathead County: Elk season, either sex, extends to November 30, 1944 in area south of Glacier National Park drained by Bear Creek from Summit to Nimrod and Middle Fork drainage from Nimrod to Moccasin Creek.

(Please Turn to Page 4)

SURFACE FEEDING DUCKS



COMMON MALLARD

This large duck, often spoken of as the greenhead, is the best known of the ducks in Montana and many winter within the state in the vicinity of open water. They often nest a considerable distance from water, commonly on the ground, though occasionally one has been found to utilize the abandoned nest of a hawk in a tree. When alarmed they have the ability of springing almost vertically from the water's surface.

GREEN-WINGED TEAL

This teal is the smallest of our ducks. Their swift erratic flight will test the skill of any sportsman. Green markings on the speculum of the wing. They are hardy little ducks as their winter range extends up into Montana. Their down and grass-filled nests are found concealed in the long grass of the shoreline or even at times some distance back from the water.



BLACK DUCK

A large duck, coloration slightly darker than the female Mallard. Sexes alike. Head and neck paler than the rest of the body. This is the most common of the ducks of the eastern portion of North America. It is classed as the most wary of the ducks. Is a rare visitor here in the state.

BLUE-WINGED TEAL

This duck is almost as small as the Green-wing. The bright blue wing patches on both the male and female is the most obvious distinguishing feature. This may be seen even when the birds are on the wing. They are lovers of warm weather and are the first of the ducks to start the migration toward their winter feeding grounds.

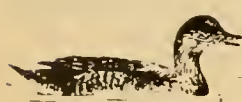


GADWALL

Common in Montana; often called the gray duck. Is of medium size. May be distinguished from other pond ducks in that it is the only one with white in the speculum, or the brightly colored area on the secondary wing feathers. Has a chestnut wing patch and yellow feet.

CINNAMON TEAL

Both the male and female show the blue wing patch. The male is easily recognized by its dark cinnamon-red plumage. The female, however, is very difficult to distinguish from the female Blue-wing teal. The range of this duck is confined to the western portion of the continent; in fact, it is rarely seen east of the Continental Divide.



BALDPATE OR WIDGEON

The Baldpate nests within Montana. It is a smallish duck somewhat brown in general coloration. The white crown of the male has given him the name Baldpate. The white patch on the forewing is in contrast to the white on the hind part of the wing (speculum) of the Gadwall. They rest very buoyantly on the water. Is a shy and nervous duck. They often feed among Canvas-backs and other diving ducks, and have been seen stealing food from the beaks of these ducks.

SHOVELLER

This handsomely colored duck is often called spoonbill from its strikingly broad spoon-shaped bill. Except for this disproportionately large bill, the Shoveller resembles somewhat both the Blue-wing and Cinnamon Teal. All possess the striking blue wing coverts. As with the Blue-wing Teal the Shovelers are lovers of warm weather and consequently start their southward migration early in the fall.



AMERICAN PINTAIL

Sometimes called gray duck or sprigtail. This medium sized duck may be recognized by his slender, graceful neck and pointed tail. The Pintails are fast and graceful in flight. They are found among the first of the ducks taken by hunters in the fall. Montana is well within their nesting range.

WOOD DUCK

The drake of this species has been justly classed as the most beautiful of our ducks. The elongated crest on the head of both sexes, plus the striking combination of iridescent colors of the male, makes this an easily identified duck. The Wood Duck is not at all common in Montana. Their chief range is found in the eastern half of the United States and along the west coast. As the name would imply, they often frequent trees. This is the only truly tree-nesting member of the River and Pond ducks. They choose natural cavities in the trunk or large branches of trees for their nesting sites.

DIVING DUCKS, MERGANSERS and RUDDY DUCKS



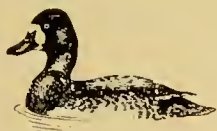
REDHEAD OR AMERICAN POCHARD

One of the larger ducks, only slightly smaller than the Canvas-back, which it somewhat resembles. Differs from the Canvas-back in that the back is darker gray. Bill is rather short and the head is rounded and high-domed, in contrast to the long bill and elongated head of the Canvas-back. Montana is well within the nesting range of this species.



CANVAS-BACK

This large duck has gained worldwide fame as a table delicacy. This, coupled with their unsurpassed speed in flight, makes them a favorite among sportsmen. The Canvas-backs are excellent divers and have been known to secure food at a depth of twenty to thirty feet beneath the surface. When swimming under water they use both their feet and wings. The Canvas-back migrates southward rather late in the fall.



SCAUP OR BLUEBILL

For convenience the greater and lesser Scaups have here been grouped under the one heading. In life it is difficult to differentiate between the two. The larger duck will average about one quarter pound the heavier. They differ, however, in some aspects of their life habits and behavior. Both are, however, strong swimmers and excellent divers. All hunters who have attempted to retrieve wounded Scaups will attest to this. The Scaups are hardy ducks, migrating south rather late in the fall.



AMERICAN GOLDEN-EYE

This chunky, medium-sized duck is often called whistle-wing or whistler, due to the distinct whistling sound caused by the rapid beating of their wings. On a cold winter evening this sound reminds one of the distant tinkling of sleigh bells. The Golden-eyes are superb swimmers and divers. Their nesting habits resemble those of the Wood Duck in that they utilize hollow trees as nesting sites. They appear in Montana in large numbers in the late fall and remain in areas of open water throughout the winter.



BARROW'S GOLDEN-EYE

This species is often called the Rocky Mountain Golden-eye as it is most abundant in this region. They are tree nesters, often nesting about the margin of some high mountain lake. The male may be distinguished from the American Golden-eye by having a white crescent shaped mark between the eye and the base of the bill, rather than a round spot. The Barrows is far tamer than the American Golden-eye.



BUFFLE-HEAD

These are among the smallest of the ducks and are only slightly larger than the teals. A handsome little duck with a disproportionately large black head marked with a triangular white patch. The female is rather plainly marked. A strong swimmer and diver. It is able if necessary to burst at full speed into the air from beneath the water's surface. The Buffle-heads are tree nesters, often using deserted woodpecker holes for this purpose. If no trees are available, however, they may nest in a bank like a Kingfisher.



HOODED MERGANSER

This handsome little duck with its striking fan-shaped crest is a rival in beautiful plumage to the Wood Duck, with which it is often associated. It is an expert diver and uses both feet and wings under water. They nest in hollow trees and have been found competing with Wood Ducks for choice nesting sites. The Hooded Merganser is one of the swiftest of ducks in flight. This little duck may be easily distinguished by its narrow, cylindrical, rather heavily toothed bill.



AMERICAN MERGANSER

Commonly called fish duck or sheldrake. A very large duck, the largest of the Merganser group. The only duck on this continent of which the female is crested and the male is not. These ducks are primarily fish eaters. As they swim very rapidly under water they are able to capture even the swiftest fish. They will nest either upon the ground or in trees according to the availability of proper sites.



RED-BREASTED MERGANSER

Both the male and female of this species of Merganser possess a straggly double-pointed crest. Are expert fishermen, being able to dive with the agility of the grebes. In taking flight they have considerable difficulty in rising from the water or land and must patter along for some distance before becoming airborne. This Merganser always builds its nest upon the ground.



RUDDY DUCK

This chunky little duck is often aptly called butterball. The spring mating plumage of the male is most distinctive—striking features are the bright blue bill, the reddish brown back, pure white cheek markings, and spike-like tail feathers that are often held erect resembling a little fan. An inflatable air sac is found in the neck of the male, giving him a ludicrously bullnecked appearance. Because of the distance the legs are set back on the body, neither the male nor female can walk on the land. They make up for this, however, in the water as they surpass most ducks in their ability to swim and dive.

Along Montana's Waters

It has been customary in previous issues to briefly describe one watershed, giving a description and information concerning the fishing.

In the August issue, the Yellowstone River was briefly described and it was intended to describe the Missouri River drainage system in this issue. However, space will not permit even a summarized report on such a major drainage and, for this reason, we have selected only one of its major tributaries and will deal with the Gallatin River.

The Gallatin, the Madison and the Jefferson Rivers converge near Three Forks, Montana, from which the community derives its name, to form the Missouri River. The Gallatin River drainage is approximately 115 miles in length and is comprised of the West and East Forks and the Main Gallatin itself, together with many tributaries. It flows in a northerly and somewhat westerly direction with many of its headwater streams arising in the Madison and Gallatin Mountains and Yellowstone Park.

Much of the terrain through which it flows is extremely fertile as is evidenced by anyone motoring through the Gallatin and adjacent valleys.

It has been found that whenever watersheds drain a terrain as fertile as the Gallatin, the streams themselves reflect the fertility of the soil and are either as productive or as barren as the ground over which they flow. The Gallatin, for this reason, is very productive of both plant and animal life and the abundance of fishing to be found therein and the fishing pressures to which much of this stream is subjected, reflect in no small degree the fertility of its waters.

Within the Main Gallatin are to be found Whitefish, Rainbow, Loch Leven, Grayling and Eastern Brook Trout.

The East Gallatin, comprising approximately 30 miles of fishing water with nineteen tributaries, will be found to have Loch Leven, Whitefish, Eastern Brook, Grayling, Rainbow, and Native trout. The Main Gallatin is comprised of a total of 47 tributaries, varying in length from 2 to 30 miles and offering a diversity of fishing from Natives only to all of the above-mentioned species, including Golden trout.

Located on the many tributaries of the Gallatin are a total of 41 lakes which are deemed suitable for fishing. Many of these lakes are situated at extremely high altitudes and vary in acreage from 2 to 15 acres. The majority of these lakes are inhabited by Cutthroat only. However, there are several exceptions, such as Emerald Lake, Heather Lake and Summit Lake which also have Rainbow and Grayling, and the Hyalite, Cascade and Hellroaring Lakes which contain Eastern Brook, Cutthroat and Rainbow.

Inquiries are often received requesting information as to where our Native Montana Grayling might be

found in the waters of the Gallatin and the following is a list of the streams in which Grayling are known to exist: Bridger Creek, Squaw Creek, Swan Creek, Moose Creek, Portal, Porcupine, Buffalo Horn, Sage, Taylor Fork, Wapiti, Little Wapiti, Cache, Meadow, Cinnamon Buck, Beaver, Northeast Fork of the West Fork of the Gallatin, Dudley Creek, Deer Creek, Cascade Creek and Hellroaring Creek. All the tributary streams, with only one or two exceptions, contain Natives at the headwaters with Rainbow, Eastern Brook or Loch Leven in the lower stretches.

The responsibility of keeping the waters of the Gallatin River amply stocked with the above-mentioned species of game fish has been delegated to the Bozeman Hatchery, operated by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Those who have the opportunity to visit this area will enjoy seeing one of the many scenic areas lying within Montana's borders. The drive through the Gallatin Canyon, with ample time to whisk a fly over many of the tempting stretches of water found along the route, is an experience long to be remembered.

BIG GAME SEASON—(continued)

Gallatin County: Elk season, either sex, extends to December 1, 1944 throughout entire area open during the regular season or until 500 elk have been taken.

Judith Basin County: Season on antlered Elk only extends to February 28, 1945, in that portion of Judith Basin County lying South and East of the South Fork of the Judith River.

Lewis & Clark County: Elk season, either sex, extends to January 15, 1945 or until 600 elk have been taken in the Sun River area. The area South of the Dearborn River to Lyons Creek and East from the Continental Divide to the Missouri River will be open to Elk of either sex from November 15, 1944 to December 31, 1944, or until 250 Elk have been taken.

Madison County: Elk season, either sex, extends to December 31, 1944 in Bear Creek area east of Highway No. 1 from Mill Creek to Indian Creek to the Madison-Gallatin Divide.

Park County: Elk season, either sex, extends to March 1, 1945 or until desired number have been taken by hunters.

The Deer Season in that portion of Lake County drained by the Swan River extends to November 30, 1944 on Buck Deer only.

A small section in the Wall Creek-Standard Creek area in Madison County will be open to the hunting of deer of either sex until December 16, 1944 or until 100 deer have been taken from the area.

The Moose is a browsing animal and since its neck is too short and its legs too long it cannot stand on level ground and graze.



W. A. HILL

WITH OUR WARDENS . . .

W. A. Hill, veteran Deputy Game Warden, in charge of the Great Falls District, began working for the Fish and Game Department in 1921. He is known throughout the State to many sportsmen and game violators alike, as just plain "Bill Hill."

Bill was born at Norton Mills, Vermont in 1869, the son of a Gunsmith. His dad presented him with a muzzle-loading shotgun of about .28 gauge when he was only five years old. With such a start, it is no wonder the Wild West fever struck the lad when he was fifteen and he started out on his own.

"When I left home they told me I would be back for supper, but they didn't see me for nine years," Bill related. "I started out on the trail that led via freight trains, to Ashland, Nebraska, where I got a job plowing corn. Nebraska was 'West to the Easterners', but 'East to the Westerners', I discovered, so I traveled on to American Falls, Idaho. There I hired out to Sam Gwinn, a cattleman, and was sent to Raft River, Idaho where Gwinn had holdings. My stay at Raft River was short, after United States Agents arrested the Foreman of the ranch and his brother for a stage coach robbery, and I moved on."

"My first work in Montana was for Ben Sheffield, then a Big Timber rancher and in recent years, a Jackson Hole Dude Rancher in Wyoming. In 1886 I hired out as a cowpuncher for Ben Phillips of the Quarter Circle P,

located on Wolf Creek below Stanford, Montana. There I became well-acquainted with my companions, Charlie Russell, famous Western artist, Pete Van, Horace Brewster and other early day notables. After the fall roundup, I drifted to Walla Walla, Washington and stayed for the winter. In the Spring of 1887 I headed back to Montana and stopped at Helena where I got a job with Gans & Kline of the Triangle Bar Ranch out of Big Timber. In the Spring of 1888 I again worked for Ben Phillips and aided in pushing a big herd of cattle across the Missouri River at Claggett, which was an old time refueling stop for Missouri River wood-burning steamers. The cattle crossing the Missouri River at this point was one of the first invasions of the Bear Paw Mountain area for a cattle range."

"For the next year I traveled along the West Coast from Washington down through Oregon and California. In 1890 I headed North again to Montana and landed in Red Lodge. There I became acquainted with Liver-Eating Johnson, a colorful old-timer."

Bill was 21 now, 6 feet tall and weighed 200 pounds. He was very proficient with his "dukes" and popular in the boxing ring or "squared circle." His first appearance in the ring was in Billings in 1886. Later in Red Lodge, he recalls he fought and defeated Jack Stone, who claimed the State Heavyweight Title.

"Not all of my fights were in the ring," Bill said with a grin, "I cleaned up on Paddy Doyle and the Coffee Kid in barroom fights."

"In 1891 I went South to Greybull, Wyoming to break horses on the Pitchfork Ranch, but left the next year when the Johnson County cattle war between the cattlemen and the combined forces of the homesteaders and rustlers broke out. Not having any part in the argument, I decided that the best thing to do was to leave, so I headed North to Powder River, in Montana, and worked for the McConner's outfit."

In the fall of 1892, Bill rode a stock train to Chicago. There he began appearing with boxing shows but since he did not like the training, he soon sought another job. During the World's Fair in 1892 he was a member of the Columbian Guards, who acted as policemen during the Fair.

With a little money in his pocket, he decided to visit his Vermont home in the fall of 1893, which was nine years after they said "he would be back for supper." In the spring of '94, Bill traveled Westward again, working his way by means of boxing exhibits to Big Springs, Texas, where he worked for the slaughter outfit for \$30.00 a month and beans. "But the beans were damn scarce," said Bill, so he high-tailed it out of Texas to California and on to Winnimucca, Nevada. In Winnimucca he collected a purse of \$500.00 in a prize fight and promptly headed for Livingston, Montana, where he acted as a guide in the Jackson Hole Country with Frank Beller, who was later Sheriff of Park County for 20 years.

"This partnership was short-lived," according to Bill, "when we had to make a forced march to the safety of the Yellowstone Park line in order to escape the clutches

of the law in the shape of "Soldier Brown", famous Wyoming Sheriff and Game Warden, and who wanted to see our hunting licenses, which we didn't have. We had a bunch of horses and the Sheriff was traveling light and we damn near got caught."

In 1897 Bill Hill joined the stampede to the Klondike region in Alaska. He climbed "the Hump" with the others but did no panning. He contented himself with buying claims and selling them the next day at a good profit. In '98 he returned to the States and was unsuccessful in an attempt to join Teddy Roosevelt's Rough Riders. When asked "How come they didn't take you into the Rough Riders", Hill replied, "The medics said powder burns in my right eye made me a poor soldier. Why, I was a crack shot by then. I began packing a Colt's Single Action .45 in '88 at Livingston—and I never laid it aside until 1905."

"I could do a little bragging in those days about my shooting. I remember the time Charlie Mix, who ran a saloon at Stanford, backed me against Sheriff Morris Sullivan of Lewistown in shooting at targets. Mix set up beer bottles across the street and the first to miss one of the bottles had to stand the drinks for the crowd. The Sheriff lost and Mix hollared for the whole town to come in on the drinks."

Shortly after 1905 Hill left Montana and landed at Lewiston, Idaho, where he was a Deputy Sheriff for a year. Then came three years of work which was the forerunner of his present job, the task of being Game Warden for the old Idaho County of Nes Perces.

While in Idaho he homesteaded a site in the Craig Mountains and his stepson, Thomas J. Smith, still holds the deed to the land.

In 1916 Hill went to Missoula and for a number of years was a lumberjack and chief fire fighter and trail builder for the Forest Service.

In June 1921 he was appointed Deputy Game Warden by the Montana Fish and Game Commission and was assigned to the West Yellowstone District. In October of the same year, he was transferred to Great Falls, but a month later was dispatched to Mineral County where poaching was reported rampant. At the close of the hunting season he was sent to Thompson Falls, where he remained until the spring of 1922 when he was sent to Philipsburg, again on the trail of poachers. In 1923 he was transferred to Missoula and put in charge of the Missoula and Ravalli areas until the fall of 1934. He was then transferred to Wolf Point and in the spring of 1935 was again sent to West Yellowstone and later in the summer returned to Great Falls. He was then transferred for a time to Harlowton and in April 1937 returned to Great Falls, which District has been assigned to him ever since.

After nearly 24 years as a Deputy Game Warden in Montana, Mr. Hill is a keen observer of our wildlife and in reminiscing, relates: "I have had a chance to watch the various species of wildlife come back in good numbers under sensible protection and propagation. Best of all, I have seen the sportsmen come to frown on game hogs. Once it was considered a great accomplishment to come home with wagonloads of birds, game and fish. Today, it is different and many sportsmen are proud of the fact they do not kill or take the limit."

Bill Hill is one of the old timers on the staff of deputies but it hasn't made him like his job less. Do you want to know what his ambition is? To own a home in the tall pines and be a Deputy Game Warden to the last.

COMPARISON OF RESIDENT HUNTING AND FISHING LICENSE FEES OF MONTANA WITH ADJACENT STATES

RESIDENT LICENSE FEES	MONTANA	WYOMING	IDAHO	UTAH	OREGON	WASHINGTON
Game Bird and Fishing License	\$ 2.00	\$ 3.00	\$	\$	\$	\$
Angler's License .....	.....	1.50	.....	2.00	3.00	.....
Bird License .....	.....	2.00	.....	2.00	.....	.....
Combination Hunting and Fishing License .....	.....	5.00	2.00	4.00	5.00	3.00
Big Game License	1.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hunter's License .....	.....	.....	.....	3.00	3.00	.....
Elk Permit .....	.....	.....	1.00*	10.00*	5.00*	5.50*
Deer Permit .....	.....	.....	1.00*	.....	3.50*	.....
Antelope	1.00*	5.00	.....	.....	2.50*	.....
Mountain Sheep Permit .....	.....	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bear Permit (special) .....	.....	5.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Moose Permit .....	.....	15.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mountain Goat Permit .....	.....	.....	10.00*	.....	.....	.....
Deer Permit (special) .....	.....	.....	.....	2.00*	.....	.....

*Big Game or Hunter's License Required.

SUMMARY:

Cost to a Resident Sportsman to fish, hunt game birds, kill 1 deer, 1 elk, 1 bear, 1 goat and 1 antelope in Montana and adjacent states	\$ 4.00	No Mt. Goat \$10.00	No Antelope \$14.00	No Mt. Goat or Antelope \$14.00	No Mt. Goat \$16.00	No Goat or Antelope \$ 8.50
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State of Montana
FISH AND GAME COMMISSION

HELENA, MONTANA

November 8, 1944

MEMBERS

ELMER JOHNSON, Chairman, Glasgow
WM. CARPENTER, Butte
J. W. SEVERY, Missoula
A. C. GRANDE, Lennep
E. G. VEDOVA, Roundup

J. S. McFARLAND
State Fish and Game Warden, Helena

ELMER G. PHILLIPS
Supt. State Fisheries, Helena

W. J. EVERIN
Chief Deputy, Helena

ROBERT F. COONEY, Director
Wildlife Restoration Division, Helena

To His Excellency
Sam C. Ford
Governor of the State of Montana
Helena, Montana

Dear Governor Ford:

Transmitted herewith is the Montana Fish and Game Department's Financial Report for the biennial period from May 1, 1942 to April 30, 1944.

The Commission has forged slowly, but steadily, ahead with its conservation and restoration programs. Due to the war, there has been a severe shortage of equipment and personnel. The large balance on hand is due to the accumulation of funds through curtailment of our many activities.


The equipment of the Department is in need of replacement and large expenditures of money will be needed when it is possible to obtain new materials.

In a recent nation-wide poll, it was estimated there will be an increase of 30 per cent in fishermen and hunters immediately following the close of hostilities. This presents all conservation departments with a grave problem and obligation. This Department will require more funds if it is to meet its obligation to sportsmen. It is felt that this revenue may be derived largely from an increase in the license fees.

The Department acknowledges, with a deep sense of gratitude, your continued interest in the welfare of Montana's wildlife resources and appreciates the support which you have given the Commission's conservation program.

Respectfully submitted,

MONTANA FISH and GAME COMMISSION


Secretary

MONTANA FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT
MAY 1, 1942 - APRIL 30, 1943 AND MAY 1, 1943 - APRIL 30, 1944

STATEMENT OF INCOME

CLASS OF INCOME	License Fees	Number of Licenses Sold		Income	Income
		5-1-42, 4-30-43	5-1-43, 4-30-44	5-1-42, 4-30-43	5-1-43, 4-30-44
Hunting & Fishing Licenses & Shipping Permits:					
Resident Bird and Fish	\$ 2.00	99,406	99,669	\$198,812.00	\$199,338.00
Resident Big Game	1.00	47,889	46,892	47,889.00	46,892.00
Resident Sportsman	5.00	82	163	410.00	815.00
Non-Resident Fishing	5.00	1,340	1,419	6,700.00	7,095.00
Non-Resident Bird	10.00	341	251	3,410.00	2,510.00
Non-Resident Big Game	30.00	339	374	10,170.00	11,220.00
Alien Fishing	10.00	60	73	600.00	730.00
Shipping Permits	50c & 60c*	3,477	3,612	1,738.50	2,167.20
Tourist Fishing	2.50	5,351	4,052	13,377.50	10,130.00
Total.....				\$283,107.00	\$280,897.20
Less Dealers' Fees.....				15,185.30	15,184.20
Income from Sale 1942 & 1943 Licenses				\$267,921.70	\$265,713.00
Plus 1941 & 1942 Licenses Remitted late—during above periods				5,621.20	2,767.20
Total Income from sale hunting & fishing licenses....				\$263,542.90	\$268,480.20
Licenses & Permits Other Than Above					
Beaver Tags .....	.50	8,625	9,282	\$ 4,312.50	\$ 4,641.00
General Trappers' Licenses	10.00	462	739	4,620.00	7,390.00
Land Owner Trappers' Licenses	1.00	635	793	635.00	793.00
Beaver Trapping Permits	10.00	856	1,115	8,560.00	11,150.00
Guides' Licenses	10.00	78	76	780.00	760.00
Taxidermists' Licenses	15.00	5	6	75.00	90.00
Antelope Permits (Special Season, 1943)	1.00	.....	750	.....	750.00
Seining Permits	5.00	4	5	20.00	25.00
Resident Fur Dealers' Licenses	1.00	393	460	393.00	460.00
Fur Dealers' Agent Licenses	10.00	9	23	90.00	230.00
Non-Resident Fur Dealers' Licenses	25.00	9	14	225.00	350.00
Certificates of Identification .....	.50	452	328	226.00	164.00
				\$ 19,936.50	\$ 26,803.00
Miscellaneous Revenue:					
Fines				\$ 11,714.07	\$ 8,387.92
Confiscations—Sale of Furs				8,675.25	29.34
Confiscations—Sale of Rods, Guns, etc.				640.35	.....
Confiscations—Sale of Fish and Meats				4,848.34	1,854.00
Game Farm—Sale of Brood Hens				1,660.29	.....
Sale of Elk—Yellowstone Park				12,504.21	.....
Sale of Elk Study				1.00	.....
Refunds				1,312.34	316.04
Other Revenue				316.46	813.51
Sale of Fish Eggs				163.80	.....
Sale of Furs—State Trapped				13,614.90	.....
				\$ 55,451.01	\$ 11,400.81
Total Income By Collections				\$348,930.41	\$306,684.01
Income—by Reimbursement from Pittman-Robert- son Funds for Wildlife Restoration Division.....				64,131.67	22,037.44
TOTAL INCOME TO DEPT. DURING ABOVE PERIODS				\$413,062.08	\$328,721.45

*Shipping Permits sold for 50c through April 30, 1943 and for 60c thereafter.

MONTANA FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT

May 1, 1942—April 30, 1943 and May 1, 1943—April 30, 1944

STATEMENT OF DISBURSEMENTS

	May 1, 1942—April 30, 1943	May 1, 1943—April 30, 1944
Commissioners	\$ 3,507.82	\$ 2,588.80
Administration	48,306.40	43,439.62
Game Division (Deputies)	73,990.99	81,812.38
Game Farm—Warm Springs	8,965.93	900.00
Game Farm—Billings	7,458.76	352.22
Game Farm—Fort Peck	21,186.05	21,558.61
Fisheries Division:		
Hatcheries: Anaconda	\$ 9,585.12	\$ 7,431.22
Great Falls	9,349.73	10,272.33
Hamilton	8,456.58	5,690.48
Lewistown	7,515.15	7,349.07
Big Timber	7,739.83	10,013.94
Polson	4,382.88	3,339.53
Ovando	949.01	885.05
Libby	9,358.48	8,480.97
Emigrant	8,092.50	7,631.55
Somers	6,978.97	6,713.19
Havre		4.35
Red Lodge	423.36	
Philipsburg	9.39	
U. S. Hatchery: Miles City	914.30	1,517.80
Spawning Stations: Georgetown Lake..	190.20	247.73
Bitterroot	93.00	115.14
Lake Ronan	180.00	189.00
West Yellowstone	3,868.00	3,298.13
Alvord Lake	140.62	420.99
Ashley Lake	306.82	525.81
Lake Agnes	75.00	42.38
Willow Creek	162.73	
Marlowe Rearing Pond—Arlee	4,311.36	18,225.85
Investigation, Propagation and		
Distribution of Fish		1,188.33
Fish Screens	306.33	81.66
Total Fisheries Division	83,389.36	93,664.50
Checking Stations	3,083.76	1,368.63
Miscellaneous Activities	11,923.21	9,872.58
Wildlife Restoration Division:		
Coordination	\$ 6,142.52	9,096.82
Surveys and Investigations	46,671.93	39,703.89
Beaver Development	1,082.00	764.79
Trapping and Transplanting	8,036.37	7,501.02
Posting Game Preserves	86.21	1,111.07
Water Facilities	12,003.21	6,616.87
Total Wildlife Restoration Div.:	74,022.24	64,794.46
Mammoth Elk Camp	1,328.73	35.86
Funds Drawn by Purchasing Dept.....	8.37	1,999.43
	\$337,171.62	\$322,387.09
Less cancelled warrants: 1942-43 period*	884.84	
TOTAL DEPARTMENT EXPENDITURES DURING ABOVE PERIODS	\$336,286.78	\$322,387.09

*Cancelled warrants for 1943-44 period already deducted from project totals.

GAME BIRDS LIBERATED

	Summer 1943	Summer 1944
Chinese Pheasants	9,685	20,869
Chukar Partridges	200	273
Total	9,885	21,142

MONTANA FISH AND GAME DEPARTMENT

RECAPITULATION OF FUNDS

May 1, 1942 to April 30, 1943 and May 1, 1943 to April 30, 1944

Balance Forwarded: April 30, 1942\$ 32,699.90
 Less 1941 check in process of collection 210.70

Actual Balance forwarded\$ 32,489.20
 Income: May 1, 1942-April 30, 1943 348,930.41
 Reimbursement from Revolving Fund 3,000.00

Funds Available During year\$384,419.61
 Expenditures During year from Fund 131 271,659.16

Balance April 30, 1943—Fund 131\$112,760.45

Balance forwarded: April 30, 1943\$112,760.45
 Income: May 1, 1943-April 30, 1944 306,684.01

Funds Available During Year\$419,444.46
 Expenditures during year from Fund 131 285,319.78

Balance April 30, 1944—Fund 131\$134,124.68

Fund No. 104-11—Wildlife Restoration (Pittman-Robertson)

Balance Forwarded: April 30, 1942\$ 16,810.53
 Income: May 1, 1942-April 30, 1943 64,131.67

Funds Available During Year\$ 80,942.20
 Expenditures during year from Fund 104-11 64,627.62

Balance April 30, 1943—Fund 104-11\$ 16,314.58

Balance Forwarded: April 30, 1943\$ 16,314.58
 Income: May 1, 1943-April 30, 1944 22,037.44

Funds Available During Year\$ 38,352.02
 Expenditures during year from Fund 104-11 37,067.31

Balance: April 30, 1944—Fund 104-11\$ 1,284.71
 Plus Pittman-Robertson Accounts Receivable:
 April 30, 1944 (Apx.) 47,396.99

Potential Funds—Wildlife Restoration:
 April 30, 1944\$ 48,681.70

Above Two Funds Combined (Total Fish and Game Funds)

Balance Forwarded: April 30, 1942\$ 49,510.43
 Less 1941 check in process of collection 210.70

Actual Balance Forwarded\$ 49,299.73

Income during year: By Deposits with State Treas....\$348,930.41
 Income during year: By Reimbursement P. R. Funds 64,131.67

Total income during year\$413,062.08

Reimbursement from Revolving Fund 3,000.00

Funds Available during year\$465,361.81
 Expenditures during year—Both Funds 336,286.78

Balance April 30, 1943—Funds 131 & 104-11\$129,075.03

Balance Forwarded: April 30, 1943\$129,075.03
 Income during year: By Deposits with State Treas.... 306,684.01
 Income during year: By Reimbursement P. R. Funds 22,037.44

Total income during year\$328,721.45

Funds Available during year\$457,796.48
 Expenditures during year—Both Funds 322,387.09

Balance: April 30, 1944—Funds 131 & 104-11\$135,409.39
 Plus P. R. Accounts Receivable: April 30, 1944 (Apx.) 47,396.99

Potential Fish & Game Funds: April 30, 1944\$182,806.38

RECAPITULATION OF EXPENDITURES

Years Ending April 30, 1943 and 1944

April 30, 1943 April 30, 1944

Administration

Operation\$ 46,014.48 \$ 40,901.29
 Capital 1,797.48 2,166.83
 Repairs and Replacements 494.44 371.50
 Total\$ 48,306.40 \$ 43,439.62

Commissioners Expense

\$ 3,507.82 \$ 2,588.80

Game Division (Deputies)

Operation\$ 70,682.94 \$ 76,406.10
 Capital 129.37 270.97
 Repairs and Replacements 3,178.68 5,135.31
 Total\$ 73,990.99 \$ 81,812.38

Game Farm—Warm Springs

Operation\$ 7,667.73 \$ 900.00
 Capital
 Repairs and Replacements 1,298.20
 Total\$ 8,965.93 \$ 900.00

Game Farm—Billings

Operation\$ 6,230.86 \$ 69.74
 Capital 171.25
 Repairs and Replacements 1,227.90 111.23
 Total\$ 7,458.76 \$ 352.22

Game Farm—Fort Peck

Operation\$ 13,493.93 \$ 18,755.55
 Capital 7,212.99 2,276.62
 Repairs and Replacements 479.13 526.44
 Total\$ 21,186.05 \$ 21,558.61

Fisheries Division

Operation\$ 77,012.98 \$ 86,920.01
 Capital 3,741.78 2,826.04
 Repairs and Replacements 2,634.60 3,918.45
 Total\$ 83,389.36 \$ 93,664.50

Checking Stations

Operation\$ 2,785.55 \$ 1,339.28
 Capital 274.28 27.45
 Repairs and Replacements 23.93 1.90
 Total\$ 3,083.76 \$ 1,368.63

Miscellaneous Activities

\$ 11,923.21 \$ 9,872.58

Wildlife Restoration

Operation\$ 67,249.81 \$ 61,213.49
 Capital 5,576.62 980.34
 Repairs and Replacements 1,195.81 2,600.63
 Total\$ 74,022.24 \$ 64,794.46

Mammoth Elk Camp

\$ 1,328.73 \$ 35.86

Montana State Purchasing Department

Funds drawn by the Purchasing
 Department\$ 8.37 \$ 1,999.43

Total Expenditures: Fish and Game
 Department\$337,171.62 \$322,387.09

Adj. Acc't. 1942-1943 Cancelled War-
 rants deducted from total only
 and not from projects 884.84

NET TOTAL Expenditures:
 Fish and Game Department\$336,286.78 \$322,387.09

FISH AND GAME LAW VIOLATIONS

	May 1, 1942 to April 30, 1943	May 1, 1943 to April 30, 1944
Fishing in closed waters	21	18
Possessing over legal limit of game	29	18
Fishing without license	51	38
Fishing during closed season	22	5
Illegal possession of seines, net or spear ..	7	1
Fishing with set lines	17	13
Possession of and fishing with salmon eggs or fish spawn	4	21
Fishing before or after hours	3	4
Fishing within 300 feet of a dam	1	2
Possessing more than 5 fish under 7 in.	1	5
Possession of or fishing with minnows	1	....
Pollution of streams	1	....
Fishing with improper license .....	....	2
Illegal possession of beaver hides	8	6
Selling untagged beaver	5	1
Failure to keep proper record of fur transactions	6	1
Dealing in furs without proper license	5	1
Trapping during closed season	7	7
Trapping without license	3	3
Illegal trapping of beaver	1	4
Shipping furs without permit	5	4
Illegal possession or sale of furs	6	6
Operating fur farm without a permit .....	....	1
Illegal transportation of beaver .....	....	2
Shooting or possession Chinese Pheas- ant Hen	7	9
Shooting on a Bird Refuge	7	....
Killing or possessing game birds dur- ing closed season	34	18
Killing game birds from automobile, highway or motor boat	15	5
Hunting game birds without plug in gun	11	5
Shooting game birds before or after hours	35	13
Possessing over limit of game birds....	7	2
Hunting and killing game animals out of season	16	15
Illegal possession of big game	19	8
Hunting with improper license or with- out license	11	8
Hunting game animals with artificial light	2	....
Hunting on closed area or game preserve	19	16
Swearing to false affidavit to secure license	8	3
Shooting doe or fawn deer	4	8
Illegal possession of grizzly bear	2	....
Transporting game animals without Shipping Permit	1	....
Trespassing or hunting on posted land	3	5
Transfer of Big Game License or Tag..	9	1
Failure to tag deer or elk	2	9
Shooting elk before hours	43	1
Wasting game meat	2	6
Selling or purchasing elk carcass	2	....
Killing buffalo	1	....
Killing moose calf .....	....	1
Alien in possession of firearm	1	2
Killing cub bear .....	....	1
Shooting game animals from highway .....	....	6
Hunting big game without wearing red clothing .....	....	1
Totals	465	306

VIOLATIONS BY COUNTIES

	May 1, 1942 to April 30, 1943	May 1, 1943 to April 30, 1944
Beaverhead	8	6
Big Horn	3	2
Blaine	4	12
Broadwater	3	3
Carbon	5	3
Carter	1	....
Cascade	10	5
Chouteau	1	....
Custer	3	....
Daniels .....	....	....
Dawson	6	4
Deer Lodge	11	4
Fallon	9	....
Fergus	20	14
Flathead	23	13
Gallatin	28	12
Garfield .....	....	....
Glacier	6	....
Golden Valley .....	....	2
Granite	8	4
Hill	1	5
Jefferson	16	5
Judith Basin	2	7
Lake	41	17
Lewis & Clark	10	7
Liberty .....	....	....
Lincoln	24	13
Madison	11	33
McCone	1	2
Meagher	5	11
Mineral	8	4
Missoula	24	4
Musselshell .....	....	4
Park	64	7
Petroleum	2	2
Phillips	5	4
Pondera	8	11
Powder River	1	1
Powell	2	1
Prairie .....	....	4
Ravalli	14	3
Richland	7	8
Roosevelt	10	7
Rosebud	1	1
Sanders	14	10
Sheridan	6	2
Silver Bow	1	3
Stillwater	10	10
Sweet Grass	1	2
Teton	2	3
Toole	1	....
Treasure .....	....	....
Valley	1	4
Wheatland	2	18
Wibaux	4	....
Yellowstone	17	9
Totals	465	306

1942 LICENSE SALES BY COUNTIES—MAY 1, 1942 to APRIL 30, 1943

County	Resident Bird & Fish	Resident Big Game	Resident Sportsmans	Non-Resident Fishing	Non-Resident 10-Day Fishing	Non-Resident Bird	Non-Resident Big Game	Alien Fishing	Totals
Beaverhead	1,915	1,073	2	67	409	7	2	1	3,476
Big Horn	1,040	335	1	5	17	8	....	1	1,407
Blaine	698	81	....	....	2	2	....	....	783
Broadwater	759	483	1	7	4	4	....	....	1,258
Carbon	2,074	954	1	13	66	....	3	....	3,111
Carter	160	133	....	....	....	....	....	....	293
Cascade	8,141	3,499	7	42	142	17	25	7	11,880
Chouteau	1,171	407	....	125	16	....	....	....	1,719
Custer	960	277	2	....	1	....	....	....	1,240
Daniels	275	5	....	....	....	....	....	....	280
Dawson	840	88	5	....	1	2	....	....	936
Deer Lodge	3,121	1,031	8	7	59	....	....	....	4,226
Fallon	30	102	....	....	....	....	....	....	132
Fergus	3,295	2,234	3	11	42	....	1	....	5,586
Flathead	6,397	3,571	4	32	329	5	30	8	10,376
Gallatin	4,616	2,834	4	272	1,865	25	34	7	9,657
Garfield	45	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	51
Glacier	1,410	448	....	4	27	....	8	....	1,897
Golden Valley	229	119	....	....	2	....	....	....	350
Granite	801	477	....	1	25	....	1	....	1,305
Hill	1,983	64	1	6	12	....	5	....	2,071
Jefferson	874	556	....	2	14	....	....	....	1,446
Judith Basin	603	451	....	1	7	....	....	....	1,062
Lake	2,524	988	2	30	201	4	5	....	3,754
Lewis & Clark	5,309	3,461	12	39	106	16	55	2	9,000
Liberty	200	40	....	....	....	....	....	....	240
Lincoln	2,081	1,496	1	36	182	....	14	3	3,813
Madison	1,768	1,135	2	37	266	2	7	....	3,217
McCone	90	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	100
Meagher	812	597	1	3	23	....	....	....	1,436
Mineral	638	413	....	53	85	7	8	2	1,206
Missoula	6,265	3,260	6	65	190	35	55	2	9,878
Musselshell	940	449	1	2	10	....	....	....	1,402
Park	3,414	2,761	4	20	99	8	25	3	6,334
Petroleum .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Phillips	660	52	2	2	4	2	1	....	723
Pondera	1,208	401	....	1	10	1	....	....	1,621
Powder River	109	116	....	....	....	....	....	....	225
Powell	1,592	1,110	....	4	40	1	19	1	2,767
Prairie	80	39	....	....	....	....	....	....	119
Ravalli	2,837	1,891	....	24	195	3	10	....	4,960
Richland	926	58	....	1	....	24	5	....	1,014
Roosevelt	843	71	....	....	....	3	....	....	917
Rosebud	406	185	....	....	....	1	....	....	592
Sanders	1,694	1,173	....	71	199	4	6	1	3,148
Sheridan	552	3	....	....	....	5	....	....	560
Silver Bow	9,047	3,451	7	47	114	5	2	12	12,685
Stillwater	1,755	1,109	....	24	67	1	6	2	2,964
Sweet Grass	1,187	929	....	22	102	3	4	3	2,250
Teton	1,043	638	....	6	16	5	10	....	1,718
Toole	880	216	2	1	8	....	....	....	1,107
Treasure .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Valley	1,208	31	....	20	16	2	....	....	1,277
Wheatland	968	618	....	8	15	2	2	5	1,618
Wibaux	176	22	....	....	....	....	....	....	198
Yellowstone	7,558	2,120	4	28	117	118	5	2	9,952
Idaho .....	....	....	....	158	168	22	....	....	348
Washington .....	....	....	....	46	122	....	5	....	173
Sold and paid for by 4-30-43.....	99,406	47,889	82	1,340	5,351	341	339	60	154,808
Paid during May, June & July....	801	182	1	3	44	3	14	2	1,050
Total Sales (7-31-43)	100,207	48,071	83	1,343	5,395	344	353	62	155,858

1943 LICENSE SALES BY COUNTIES—MAY 1, 1943 to APRIL 30, 1944*

County	Resident Bird & Fish	Resident Big Game	Resident Sportsmans	Non-Resident Fishing	Non-Resident 10-Day Fishing	Non-Resident Bird	Non-Resident Big Game	Alien Fishing	Totals
Beaverhead	1,852	957	2	78	454	4	2	....	3,349
Big Horn	912	242	2	7	12	3	....	2	1,180
Blaine	696	99	....	....	3	3	....	....	801
Broadwater	717	485	....	2	10	3	....	....	1,217
Carbon	2,052	753	....	18	56	....	2	3	2,884
Carter	240	237	....	....	....	....	....	....	477
Cascade	9,180	3,986	50	17	49	10	26	7	13,325
Chouteau	791	215	....	1	5	....	....	....	1,012
Custer	956	416	3	2	1	....	....	....	1,378
Daniels	226	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	236
Dawson	896	139	....	....	7	2	....	....	1,044
Deer Lodge	2,967	1,528	9	3	41	....	....	....	4,548
Fallon	309	171	....	....	....	....	....	....	480
Fergus	3,256	2,140	22	6	35	1	2	1	5,463
Flathead	6,703	3,971	11	54	181	4	29	14	10,967
Gallatin	4,645	2,498	1	223	1,442	41	56	6	8,912
Garfield	104	18	....	....	....	....	....	....	122
Glacier	1,408	498	....	6	21	....	10	....	1,943
Golden Valley	329	119	....	2	7	....	....	....	457
Granite	774	500	....	1	10	....	3	....	1,288
Hill	2,060	269	9	3	16	1	1	....	2,359
Jefferson	867	537	....	1	11	....	....	....	1,416
Judith Basin	745	474	....	2	6	....	....	....	1,227
Lake	2,662	974	2	23	116	7	3	....	3,787
Lewis & Clark	5,365	3,452	16	38	87	14	67	4	9,043
Liberty	252	40	....	....	....	....	....	....	292
Lincoln	2,135	1,489	....	53	162	2	13	1	3,855
Madison	1,635	1,006	7	45	185	2	1	....	2,881
McCone	106	12	....	....	....	....	....	....	118
Meagher	784	596	4	4	17	....	2	....	1,407
Mineral	603	424	....	36	62	....	15	3	1,143
Missoula	6,005	3,228	2	51	183	16	41	1	9,527
Musselshell	926	405	....	5	5	....	....	....	1,341
Park	2,894	1,849	6	29	58	2	17	6	4,861
Petroleum .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Phillips	587	67	2	2	4	6	....	....	668
Pondera	1,218	405	....	14	13	2	1	....	1,653
Powder River	129	131	....	....	....	....	....	....	260
Powell	1,484	1,018	....	15	49	4	27	1	2,598
Prairie	135	78	....	....	....	....	....	....	213
Ravalli	2,839	1,840	....	12	75	1	9	....	4,776
Richland	863	44	1	....	1	28	....	....	937
Roosevelt	847	67	....	....	1	4	....	....	919
Rosebud	429	231	....	....	....	....	....	....	660
Sanders	1,664	1,145	....	42	169	13	14	1	3,048
Sheridan	395	8	....	....	....	1	....	....	404
Silver Bow	8,770	3,944	6	15	75	6	6	14	12,836
Stillwater	2,219	790	3	20	39	....	3	1	3,075
Sweet Grass	985	709	....	24	34	3	5	....	1,760
Teton	1,076	626	2	29	18	5	9	....	1,765
Toole	906	252	1	13	5	....	2	....	1,179
Treasure .....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Valley	1,426	53	....	....	12	....	....	....	1,491
Wheatland	1,047	668	....	7	6	....	....	5	1,733
Wibaux	170	17	....	1	....	....	....	....	188
Yellowstone	6,511	1,089	4	21	69	31	3	3	7,731
Idaho .....	....	....	....	447	144	31	....	....	622
Washington .....	....	....	....	47	98	1	5	....	151
Total Sales	99,752	46,919	165	1,419	4,054	251	374	73	153,007

*Of the above, the following
licenses were sold before April
30, 1944, but remitted for dur-
ing May and June

83	27	2	2	114
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FISH DISTRIBUTION BY HATCHERIES FOR YEAR

July 1, 1942 — June 30, 1943

Station	Natives	Rainbow	Grayling	Eastern Brook	Loch Leven	Sockeye Salmon	Mackinaw	Totals
Anaconda	738,506	607,948	3,411,938	36,200	244,800			5,039,392
Big Timber	324,400	456,668	2,500	197,000	275,000			1,255,568
Hamilton (Daly)	603,610	294,800	10,000	184,850	90,165			1,183,425
Emigrant	521,250	483,925		93,000	307,000			1,405,175
Great Falls		735,500	207,000	143,160	379,000			1,464,660
Lewistown	152,000	200,500		198,500	120,000			671,000
Libby	250,177	117,650		128,500			9,600	505,927
Ovando	173,480	462,248						635,728
Polson	271,240	262,500						533,740
Somers	1,569,000	220,000	5,000	195,000		1,002,000	40,000	3,031,000
*Miles City								
	4,603,663	3,841,739	3,636,438	1,176,210	1,415,965	1,002,000	49,600	15,725,615

*Black Bass—64,917 Fingerlings; Crappie—35,760 Fingerlings; Catfish—38,390 Fingerlings; Bream—50,000 Fingerlings.

FISH DISTRIBUTION BY HATCHERIES FOR YEAR

July 1, 1943 — June 30, 1944

Station	Natives	Rainbow	Grayling	Eastern Brook	Loch Leven	Sockeye Salmon	Mackinaw	Totals
Anaconda	584,378	447,826	3,008,270	98,800	325,280			4,464,554
Big Timber	255,000	561,628		210,200	505,470			1,532,298
Hamilton (Daly)	297,760	391,466						689,226
Emigrant	426,960	370,800		181,500	255,000			1,234,260
Great Falls	345,000	405,530		390,000	130,500			1,271,030
Lewistown	118,472	358,550		173,840	140,000			790,862
Libby	232,110	142,410	100,000	259,050				733,570
Ovando	158,872	125,396						284,268
Polson	752,100	167,800				858,000		1,777,900
Somers	1,162,000	279,800		190,500		930,000		2,562,300
Arlee	235,950	21,340						257,290
*Miles City								
	4,568,602	3,272,546	3,108,270	1,503,890	1,356,250	1,788,000		15,597,558

*Large Mouth Bass—96,764 Fingerlings; Golden Shiners—363 Adults; Bream—6,295 Fingerlings; Catfish—76,980 Fingerlings.

FISH EGGS COLLECTED AT STATE SPAWNING STATIONS AND ACQUIRED THROUGH COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS

July 1, 1942 — June 30, 1943

Station	Natives	Rainbow	Grayling	Eastern Brook	Loch Leven	Sockeye Salmon	Totals
Alvord Lake				2,779,348			2,779,348
Ashley Lake	2,438,320						2,438,320
Lake Agnes			3,571,392				3,571,392
Bitterroot Lake		79,200					79,200
Georgetown Lake	1,302,100		399,096				1,701,196
Hebgen Lake		6,151,200			2,621,792		8,772,992
Lake Ronan		207,504					207,504
	3,740,420	6,437,904	3,970,488	2,779,348	2,621,792		19,549,952

FISH EGGS COLLECTED AT STATE SPAWNING STATIONS AND ACQUIRED THROUGH COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS

July 1, 1943 — June 30, 1944

Station	Natives	Rainbow	Grayling	Eastern Brook	Loch Leven	Sockeye Salmon	Totals
Alvord Lake				2,098,938			2,098,938
Kilbrennen				1,729,376			1,729,376
Ashley Lake	1,781,640						1,781,640
Lake Agnes			935,680				935,680
Bitterroot Lake		152,320					152,320
Flathead						2,042,652	2,042,652
Georgetown	788,628	175,104	108,800				1,072,532
Hebgen		6,978,774			4,321,344		11,300,118
Lake Ronan		180,880					180,880
	2,570,268	7,487,078	1,044,480	3,828,314	4,321,344	2,042,652	21,294,136

Big Game Checking Stations

The Fish and Game Department has set up regular checking stations at several strategic points adjacent to important big game hunting areas. The primary purpose of these checking stations is to afford hunters a convenient point at which they may report their kill. The information thus obtained is extremely important in the proper control of the big game herds in these areas.

In several cases the seasons are setup so that hunting will be stopped when a given number of elk or deer have been taken. In such localities this closing date may be quite accurately foretold by information obtained at the checking stations. Undesirable slaughters of game are thus avoided.

The number of game animals taken by hunters, whether it reaches the allowable figure or not, is of extreme importance in making plans for a sustained yield of game.

Most hunters have become accustomed to the location of the regular checking stations. For the benefit, however, of the hunters entering new areas the following list is given: The Augusta station, located on the main street of Augusta. At this station elk, deer, goat, and bear are checked out of the Sun River country.

Squaw Creek checking station, on the highway above Gallatin Gateway. For the purpose of checking elk, deer and bear taken in the Gallatin Canyon hunting area.

Wanagan station, located at the Wanagan store on the highway between Livingston and Gardiner. •For checking the number of elk and deer to be taken out of the Gardiner area.

Ennis station, located at the eastern end of town near the bridge. For the purpose of checking the number of deer and elk taken out of the Madison drainage.

Utica station, located in the Fish and Game cabin just out of Utica on the main road up the Judith River. For the purpose of checking the number of deer and elk brought out of that big game area.

Coram station, located on the Forest road near the entrance to the South Fork of the Flathead hunting area. For the purpose of checking the number of elk, deer, mountain goat and bear brought out of this area.

In addition to the regularly established points mentioned above, several mobile stations will be set up in areas where they are found to be necessary. The co-operation of sportsmen in checking at these stations is appreciated.

One of the rarer animals which has been seen occasionally in this State is the Wolverine. Several have been reported in the wilderness areas of the Flathead National Forest.

An average of the numbers of big game licenses sold during the last five years indicates there will be approximately 43,000 resident sportsmen and 380 non-resident sportsmen who will hunt big game in Montana this fall.

Since we do not have a complete record of the hunting accidents in the State during the past few years, no estimate on the number of accidents involving gunshot wounds and fatalities can be made. However, each year there are several tragic accidents, causing loss of life and many accidents involving loss of limbs and others of less serious nature.

The Fish and Game Commission has set hours of daylight shooting in the Gardiner area in Park County, and Tepee Creek Drainage in Gallatin and Madison Counties for the protection of hunters. A State law requires all hunters of big game to wear red clothing or red on their clothing. The following "Ten" Commandments of Safety" are recommended by the Sporting Arms and Ammunition Manufactures Institute, and should be followed by all persons who handle firearms:

"SAFETY FIRST — ALWAYS"

Make That Your Motto

1.

Treat every gun with the respect due a loaded gun. This is the cardinal rule of gun safety.

2.

Carry only empty guns, taken down or with the action open, into your automobile, camp and home.

3.

Always be sure that the barrel and action are clear of obstructions.

4.

Always carry your gun so that you can control the direction of the muzzle even if you stumble.

5.

Be sure of your target before you pull the trigger.

6.

Never point a gun at anything you do not want to shoot.

7.

Never leave your gun unattended unless you unload it first.

8.

Never climb a tree or a fence with a loaded gun.

9.

Never shoot at a flat, hard surface or the surface of water.

10.

Do not mix gunpowder and alcohol.

IN MEMORIAM

On Sunday, October 8, 1944, Harry Cosner, long a loyal and friendly employee of the Fish and Game Department, passed away at his home in Malta.

Harry was among the oldest employees of this Department, having been a Deputy Game Warden for 25 years. He began work under W. F. Scott, the first State Game Warden, in 1906. Harry left the employ of the Fish and Game Department in 1915 and went into private business at Malta. In 1928 he again entered the service of the Department as Deputy Game Warden and remained until his death.

The passing of Harry, at the age of 77, leaves an empty spot in the hearts of his many friends and fellow employees of the Fish and Game Department.

ATTENTION SPORTSMEN!

This issue of the Montana Wildlife Bulletin is the 5th to be published and distributed by the Department. Below you will find a coupon provided for your convenience in order that you may subscribe to the Bulletin. The next issue will be printed in January and there will be six copies during the year.

In the Bulletin, we are attempting to supply you with current conservation matters and also to keep you posted with the conservation projects which have been completed or are in progress. We will welcome suggestions as to specific wildlife topics you would particularly like.

All of the money derived from subscription funds will be used for the publication.

If you are interested in becoming a subscriber to the Montana Wildlife Bulletin, please send your subscription in at once.

A Pinto Elk

Last fall Supervisor Karl A. Klehm and Walter Neils of Libby were hunting deer in the Dunn Creek area. They noticed a little group of five or six elk. One appeared to be marked with white. By the use of binoculars they were able to study the animal quite closely. Its head and neck to its shoulders were white; the front legs were white nearly to the body; there was a wide stripe along the lower part of the body. The outside of the hind legs and rump were also white. The rest of the body was slightly lighter than an ordinary elk. They classified the animal as being a two-year-old cow.

This spring Jesse Fox and several other rangers saw the same elk, and this time not over one hundred feet from the Dunn Creek road.

Occasional tracks have been seen of the Fisher, in the Upper Whitefish Range near the Canadian Boundary. The Fisher is perhaps the most valuable and rarest of our fur bearers.

In contrast to its name, the Fisher is not a fish-eating animal and does not live near the water. They resemble, in their habits, the Pine Marten or American Sable, to which they are closely related. The Fisher is considerably larger than the Marten, sometimes attaining a maximum weight of 18 pounds and a length of 36 inches.

FORMER EMPLOYEES NOW IN THE ARMED FORCES

J. P. Campbell
C. N. Lindsay
R. H. Lambeth
Lester Newman
Jack Thompson
Waldo Vangsness
Don Brown
Donald Wright
Ben Wahle
Leo LaTray
Emmett Colley
Bob Brink

Robert Casebeer
Wm. E. Schultz
Julius K. Stinson
Burke Thompson
Forest Keller
Ed Furnish
Bill Thompson
Ken Thompson
Gene Sherman
Raleigh Shields
Ross Snyder
Vern Campbell
Harold Fletcher

CUT ALONG LINE

STATE OF MONTANA
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Helena, Montana

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